

## SPORTS

The USSR bandy championship is coming to a close. The champions are already known — Krasnoyarsk Yenisei, who also won the National Cup.

Photos: a scene from the Cup game between Yenisei and Alma-Ata Dynamo; Yenisei won 6-5; the happy captain with the Cup.



### TIME-OUT FOR BIRTHDAY

That the matches being played in the world chess championships do not look like any other competition has been proved yet again by the finals in Sochi where the right to play for the "crown" with the two-time world champion, Maya Chiburdanidze is now being contested by Irina Levitina and Lydia Semyonova. Levitina and Semyonova leads after seven games, 4-3, although the count of the personal previous games of the rivals is in favour of the Kievian, Semyonova.

After Levitina took time-out, the participants of the men's match in Vilnius were again able to catch up with the women-chess players in the number

of games played. However, at this moment, a break was requested by Gari Kasparov. What was the reason? Perhaps the young Bakunian simply decided to free Vasily Smyslov for an evening in order to celebrate his birthday (the Muscovite just celebrated his 63rd birthday on March 24), and possibly, he decided to review his plan of action. Indeed, in the fifth and sixth games Smyslov sharply changed the style of game, and although he attained nothing more than a drawn game, his positions in both these games looked, as the experts say, "pleasanter". Kasparov continues to lead 4-2.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

### AT THE RUGBY TOURNAMENTS:

#### THE FIRA CUP AND THE FIVE NATIONS' CUP

The French rugby-players, after downing the Moroccan national team, by 45-10, now stand with nine points at the head of the table of the FIRA Cup tournament and the 20th European Rugby Championship among the Group "A" countries.

The repeated winners of this tournament, after having performed unsuccessfully in the past season (finishing in fourth place) the French rugby-players can also claim another win in the tournament.

This was the seventh match in the European championship. With seven points, the Romanian team held second place, having won from the Soviet Union and Poland, and lost to the French. In third place is the Italian players with five points after three matches. The Soviet team so far are in fourth place, with four points after two games.

The USSR team will continue

its performance in the championship in May in Casablanca with the Moroccan team (May 6), in Warsaw — with Polish rugby-players (20) and in Moscow with France (31).

In the Five Nations' Cup, the French rugby-players were unlucky. After going undefeated, in a decisive match with the team from Scotland they suffered a defeat, 12-21, and took the second place. The Cup, after 20 years has again been won by Scotsmen. For the first time in 25 years, they are also the proud possessors of that most prestigious prize — "The Big Helmet" for victories in all matches (with the national teams of France, Wales, England, and Ireland). Last year's winners — the rugby-players from Ireland, also received a prize, the consolation prize, "The Big Spoon". It is given to the team which has won not a single match.

### Oslo dots the 'i's

The special slalom stage in the world cup in the Norwegian capital determined the owner of the honorary prize. The competition was between Erka Hess of Switzerland and Hanneli Wenzel of Liechtenstein. Only several stages before the seemingly unshakable position of the Swiss girl came under energetic attack from her main rival, but she failed to hold on. And so, finishing fourth in Oslo and adding not a point to

her credit. Hess still won her second Big Crystal Globe with 247 points. Wenzel's showing was even poorer and yet she kept her 230 points. The American Tamara McKinney, who won the special slalom and who finished at full tilt not only emerged in overall third place — with her 165 points she overtook Irene Eppler of West Germany (178) — but also received the small globe for her victory in the slalom.

### MEDALS SHARED

After the end of the pairs competition the top step of the podium was mounted by world figure-skating champions Canadians Barbara Underhill and Paul Martini. The second place was taken by Olympic champions Leningraders Yelena Valova and Oleg Vasilyev, and third — by the noted CDR pair, Sabine Baez and Tassilo Thierbach.

For the first time ever the world championship bronze award was won by 20-year-old Muscovite Alexander Fadeyev.

Victory was scored by Olympic champion Scott Hamilton of the USA. Briton Orser of Canada took second place.

Muscovite Vladimir Koltin placed eighth. Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean of Britain won their fourth world dancing title. Muscovites Natalya Bestemeyeva and Andrei Budin placed second, and Judy Blumharg and Michael Seibert of the USA were third.

Another two Moscow duets — Marina Klimova and Sergei Po-



Alexander Fadeyev. Photo by Andriy Knyazev

### A BIG WELCOME FOR BIG GYMNASICS

(Continued from page 1) det. Very promising 1983 gymnast Yelena Shumilova. The tournament is being held for the 11th time. Over its time, nearly all the country top gymnasts will be among its participants. On the assessment of the competition's chief judge, the international category judge Valery Kerdemelli, 15 future Olympic champions have contested the newspaper awards. Only Lyudmila Turiancheva did not get the opportunity to display skills, even though she competed before the Russian spectators — in 1977 she participated with gymnastics during the opening of our tournament.

It is the unanimous opinion of foreign guests, that the Moscow (and after it the Kyiv) competitions help to raise the gymnasts' skill, provide experience for the young, and acquaint them with the climate of international events. In the number of participating countries the MN prize is one of the "bookends of international events". The representatives of some of the above nations do not get the opportunity to display skills, even though she competed before the Russian spectators — in 1977 she participated with gymnastics during the opening of our tournament.

The organizers of the forthcoming event — the MN editorial office and the USSR Gymnastics Federation — wish the participants success in sport, work, studies and peace.

We invite Muscovites and guests of the capital to the competition, which will bring lots of pleasure to the town's sport.

### EMBLEM OF THE UNIVERSIADE-A CRANE

The organizing committee of the 1985 summer World Student Games, which will be held for the first time in the Japanese town of Kobe, has approved the emblem for the new Universiade. It will be the traditional Japanese crane designed by artist H. Tezuka. It was given the name "unilun" — the first letters of the words "Universiade", "lun" means crane in Japanese.

The committee meeting also approved specimens of the medals to be awarded to the winners of Universiade-85. It was decided that an ancient architectural monument of Kobe would be pictured on them.



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## KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO: NOBODY CAN ROLL BACK THE WHEEL OF HISTORY

Our meeting has confirmed once again the complete identity of views the Soviet Union and Ethiopia hold in evaluating the causes of the present dangerous situation in the world. Its main source is well known: it is the policy pursued by the most aggressive imperialist forces, which have embarked upon the path of undiminished militarism and escalation of tension in a bid to achieve world domination.

These were the words spoken by Konstantin Chernenko at a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honour of Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and Chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

Political analysts took note of how the Soviet leader sees events and tendencies in world politics.



Konstantin Chernenko meets Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Photo by V. Nussalyan and E. Pesov (TASS)

nation of nuclear armaments. What was the US response? No reply came from Washington.

### 'PEACE-MAKING' WASHINGTON-STYLE

The real worth of US rhetorical phrases of its readiness to work towards lessening international tension and to act with restraint on the basis of the principle of non-use of force or the threat of force can be judged by the example of Nicaragua, a country against which the American secret services and their hirelings are waging an undeclared war. Does Washington really believe that people will mistake its policy of state terrorism and interference in the affairs of sovereign states for "peace-making"? It is making a big mistake if it thinks so.

The shadow of the imperialists' policy lies on many areas of the globe. The imperialists are particularly hostile to the states which, like Ethiopia, adhere to the policy of socialist orientation and do not wish to obey the dictat of the foreign corporations.

But nobody can roll back the wheel of history.

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But nobody can roll back the wheel of history.

### ON THE SITUATION IN AFRICA

A complex situation is now taking shape in the south of Africa where the South African

racist regime, with the connivance of the United States, believes that it has the right to ignore the resolutions of the UN Security Council on Namibia's independence and to perpetrate acts of overt aggression against the neighbouring African states.

Using the method of stick and carrot and trying to capitalize on the desire of the African peoples to live in peace and in the conditions of stability, the United States and some of its allies seek to force their will upon the peoples of Southern Africa. But the peoples will judge the situation in Southern Africa by whether the security of the African states — victims of South Africa's aggression — is actually

(Continued on page 2)

## 'MOSCOW NEWS' PRIZE-84— A PRE-OLYMPIC REHEARSAL

↑ Gymnasts from 27 countries (70 men and 64 women) are competing at the 11th "Moscow News" Prize International Gymnastic Tournament in the Palace of Sport of the Lenin Central Stadium (March 30-April 1).

↑ In former years the foreign participants of this prestigious tournament won (including the team scoring) 13 Olympic gold medals, and their Soviet counterparts won 24.

↑ Among the judges are Olympic winners, Nelli Kim, Natalya Kuchinskaya, Yelena Davydova, Nikolai Andrianov, Alexander Dilyatin and other noted gymnasts, who have recently left the platform.



↑ On March 31 the Soviet gymnasts are to hold a meeting devoted to the participation by the country's sportsmen in struggle for peace and against the nuclear threat.

(Continued on page 8)

### Joint space flight

New Delhi. The people of India eagerly await the moment when the Soviet-Indian crew with the first ever Indian to become a cosmonaut, will leave from the Baikonur cosmodrome, said Dr V. S. Arunachalam. He heads the Indian delegation which left for Moscow to take part in the Soviet-Indian space experiment.

Scientific experiments to be carried out by the Indian cosmonaut together with his colleagues aboard the orbital complex are of great importance for India. V. S. Arunachalam told TASS in an interview at the New Delhi airport. The Indian scientists expressed the conviction that the joint space flight will make a valuable contribution to the development of Indian-Soviet cooperation in the interests of the two countries, V. S. Arunachalam said.

India and the Soviet Union have successfully worked together in space exploration for more than 20 years now, said Prof U. R. Rao, director of the Indian Space Research Organization, in what is a fine example of bilateral cooperation. The launching of Indian satellite Ariatela and Bhaskara have become real milestones on the road of its development. At present the two countries are only a few days away from the most important joint venture — the launching of the Indian cosmonaut as a member of the Soviet-Indian space crew, Prof Rao went on to say.

He added that the results of the space experiments which the Indian and Soviet cosmonauts are to carry out in orbit will be of great importance for India, notably in geology, water management, agriculture, forestry and cartography.

Cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, U. R. Rao said in conclusion, enabled India to develop its own space technology with a view to promoting economic independence of the country.



Natalya Chukhovskaya (1st prize), Vasily Polushin (3rd prize), Krasnoyarsk.

Photos by Andriy Knyazev

### Fidel Castro on U.S. policy in Central America

Paris. The Cuban leader, Fidel Castro has strongly condemned the criminal policy of the Reagan administration in Central America. Speaking on a French TV-1 television programme he said: The Government of Nicaragua and the revolutionary movement in El Salvador seek a political settlement of the situation in the region through negotiations, but the US administration continues to oppose such a solution.

Both direct and indirect interference by the United States can be seen in El Salvador today, Fidel Castro said.

The Cuban leader then said that the revolutionary movement in El Salvador is gaining strength. It has become much stronger today than it was four years ago. It is my firm belief, Fidel Castro stressed, that it cannot be suppressed by military force.



Natalya Chukhovskaya (1st prize), Vasily Polushin (3rd prize), Krasnoyarsk.

### THE YOUTH OF SOVIET BALLET

Many youthful dancers from cities around this country entered the Moscow national ballet competition which has just ended. The competition is a stage in preparation for the International Ballet Competition to be held in Moscow next year.

The entrants competed in the 15-19 and 19-28 age groups. The jury led by Bolshoi chief choreographer Yuri Grigorovich awarded the first prize in the senior group to Kalo Korb from Tallinn and Natalya Chukhovskaya from Krasnoyarsk, as well as to Vadim Pisarev from Donetsk. The second award went to Inessa Dushnevich from Minsk. Svetlana Tsol from Moscow, Vitaly Akhundov from Baku and Alexei Borovik from Perm, and the third prize was presented to Tatyana Borovik from Kiev, Olga Zastoyedova from Leningrad, Alexander Kurkov from Minsk and Vasily Polushin from Krasnoyarsk.



Svetlana Tsol (2nd prize), Moscow. Inessa Dushnevich (2nd prize), Alexander Kurkov (3rd prize), Minsk.



Natalya Chukhovskaya (1st prize), Vasily Polushin (3rd prize), Krasnoyarsk.

Photos by Andriy Knyazev

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## HOME NEWS

### Round the Soviet Union

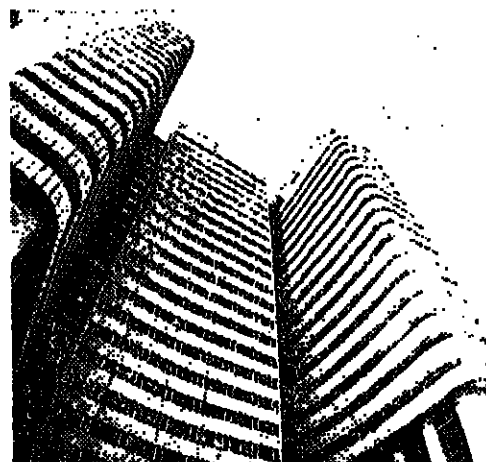
● HOW TO MORE PRECISELY PREDICT THE CHANGES IN THE CLIMATE ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE AND THE RELATED PROBLEMS. This was the main subject of an international symposium held in the Ukrainian capital, Kiev. Apart from Soviet scientists it was attended by their colleagues from Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic and Poland.

● THE MINT HAS PUT INTO CIRCULATION A MEMORIAL ONE-ROUBLE COIN TO MARK THE 133TH ANNIVERSARY SINCE THE BIRTH OF ALEXANDER POPOV, THE RUSSIAN SCIENTIST WHO INVENTED THE RADIO. The obverse side of the medal is the USSR coat of arms and the words "USSR", "1 rouble" and "1984". The reverse side bears the portrait of the inventor, with the dates of his death and birth—1859 and 1906 to the left and right while below are the words "A. S. Popov".

● NAVIGATION ON THE DNIESTER RIVER HAS STARTED IN MOLDAVIA. All along this stretch of water, passenger and cargo fleets have joined the work. This year, it is planned to carry two and a half million passengers and more than four million tonnes of cargo along the Dniester and Prut rivers.

● A NEW MOUNTAIN SKI RESORT HAS APPEARED ON THE MAP OF THE GREAT CAUCASUS — THE VILLAGE OF GUDAU, WHICH IS LOCATED AT A HEIGHT OF 2,300 METRES. The snow cover stays here for almost seven months a year. But in the summer season, the comfortable hotel and cottages won't stand empty, for the resort is situated on the most popular tourist route — the Military Georgian route. The master plan for building over Gudauri has been calculated till the end of the next five-year plan period, when 30,000 people will be able to take their vacation here simultaneously.

## MOSCOW ONCOLOGICAL CENTRE



The main building of the Oncological Centre.

"In principle cancer is curable." This declaration made recently by the World Health Organization, has given rise to optimism.

In the Soviet Union a network of research institutes has been set up, specializing in cancer treatment and prevention. The Oncological Centre of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR in Moscow is part of the network.

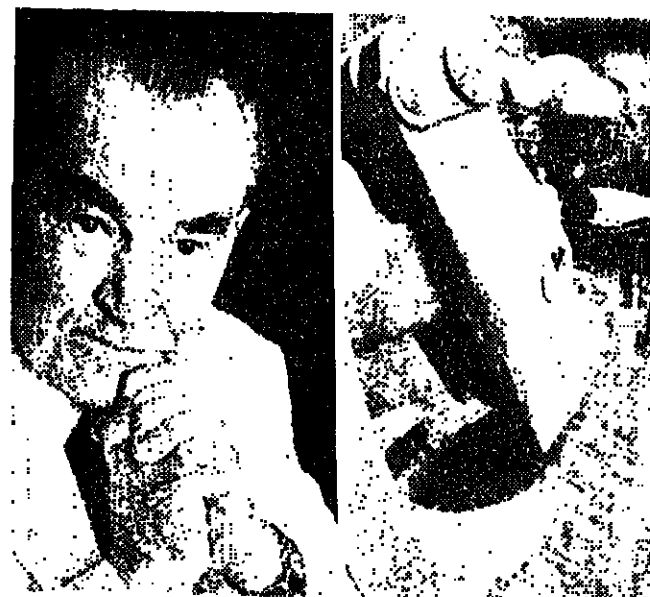
Our centre, says Nikolai Blokhin, its director-general and Academician of the Academy of

Medical Sciences of the USSR, is one of the major institutions of its kind in the world. It incorporates the Institute of experimental and clinical oncology of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR. The clinic attached to the centre has 1,000 beds. It specializes in the treating and study of all kinds of tumours; there are twenty operating theatres, as well as research laboratories, and sections which use the latest methods for diagnosing tumours. The clinic has powerful equipment for curing tumours by radiation.

The centre carries out extensive research on animals with the aim of studying the origins of tumours, the role played by viruses and carcinogenic substances, the peculiarities of the tumour cell, tumour morphology and biochemistry. Much time is devoted to creating and studying the effects of new anti-tumour drugs as well as other new methods of diagnosis and cancer treatment.

The oncological research centre, continues Blokhin, is in charge of planning and coordination for all oncological research undertaken in the USSR. It also acts as the oncological research coordination centre for CMEA countries. We develop cooperation with other countries within the framework of the International Union Against Cancer, the World Health Organization and the International Cancer Agency. We also cooperate under the terms of intergovernmental agreements with the USA, France and other countries.

The centre was built from money earned at all-Union Leninist subbotnik voluntary work campaigns.



The Centre's General Director, Academician Nikolai Blokhin. The radiation section. Photos by Sergei Lidov

### Coal via pipelines

A powerful flow of Russian coal will go to Novosibirsk by rail but via underground pipes. The 250 km transport line will link the Kuznetsk basin in the Kemerovo basin with the Novosibirsk heat and power plant.

A draft envisages an air delivery by pipe of several million tonnes of coal in the form of a water-coal suspension, consisting of two-thirds of fuel and one-third of water, which resembles fuel oil burned in the boilers.

There are also plans to such a line from the Kuznetsk basin to the Urals and the peat part of the country.

### The energy of the Naryn River

Not only the water, but the powerful force of the Naryn River has been utilized for agriculture. By the high dam where the water rushes to the mountains into the Fergana Valley in the Uzbek Republic, Central Asia, construction of power project has now with the last two blocks put into operation.

The Andizhan HEP, a project is called, does not a high power rating only megawatts. Yet, these waters are highly necessary for large tracts of land and irrigation. The hydrotechnical complex in country, it is capable of gathering the spring and flood waters in the local sea, but also of selection the pumps which the water to the fields. The Andizhan power complex built assistance from several national republics, will allow a claimation of 44 thousand hectares of arid land of Uzbekistan and Kirghizia. Besides the reservoir with its capacity of two thousand million cubic metres will improve the situation of the 400 thousand hectares of plantations, orchards, vegetable gardens and meadows and provide water for intensive grazing grounds.

## HOME NEWS

### Places to visit

## The Znamensky Monastery

A complex of buildings of the former Znamensky Monastery is one of the more exciting monuments in the Zayadye area. It is now enclosed by a viaduct leading to the Rossiya Hotel.

The estate of Nikita Romanov once stood here in the 16th century. His grandson, who became the first tsar in the Romanov dynasty, founded the monastery.



According to old records, the monastery cathedral, a five-domed two-towered church, was built in 1654 by several masons for 830 roubles. Due to proximity of the Moskva River the church was placed on 2,400 oak piles.

The complex has now been fully restored and the Russian musical culture of the 17th-18th centuries is once again heard in the ceremonial hall of the Znamensky Cathedral noted for its fine acoustics. Well-known choir and instrumental ensembles perform here every Thursday at 7 p.m.

### Science and technology

### ANOTHER SUPERNOVA FLARES UP

A supernova of the giant class the first this year, has been discovered by the Georgian astronomer G. Kimeridze. It exploded with such force that the intensity of light dimmed its Galaxy. At that moment it gave off as much light as a thousand stars taken together.

This is a rare observation. Having expended its energy during the explosion, it is now hardly visible to the naked eye. It can only be distinguished by using a sensitive film under the lens of a telescope.

Today, astronomers are aware of more than 500 supernovas whose study is of great importance for understanding the evolution of the Universe.

### COSMOS AND WEATHER

"Watch Jupiter", advise experts from the geophysical observatory in Leningrad. They have established that when this planet approaches the Earth, temperatures in the mean latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere will increase by 2 degrees Centigrade compared with previous temperatures.

Scientists explain this by the shock waves which are formed when solar plasma collides with planetary bodies. Such waves become especially apparent when planets approach and oppose and can considerably change the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere.

Calculations show that in the annual of the approach of planets of the solar system there are distinct cycles with periods ranging from seven months to five and a half years. The so-called "line-up of planets", a particularly rare cosmic event, when our neighbours in the solar system formed a line in relation to the Earth, was observed in 1982. Though no cataclysms occurred the weather anomalies of the past 10 months can very well be the result of the redistribution of solar plasma in interplanetary space.

The observatory staff maintain that the Earth's climate is subjected to the influence of not

only large but also small planetary bodies. For example, the passing of the Earth through meteorite storms usually causes an increase in precipitation throughout the globe, which can be explained by the saturation of clouds with meteoric dust.

### THE COUNTRY'S LARGEST ALTITUDE CHAMBER

The USSR's largest pressure chamber has been prepared in the Moscow Region. In it one can recreate the ascent of a mountain, its altitude ranging from 2 to 7 kilometres. Such a chamber is already in use in the Soviet Union for training pilots and in medicine, specifically using the method of hyperbaric oxygenation, i.e., the saturation of tissues of organism with oxygen. The new altitude chamber will play a health-improving role. In fact, not everyone can climb up to an altitude of 2,000 metres. And if one does climb, it is not enough. For effective preventive treatment an oxygen "diet" at an altitude of 5,000 and even 7,000 metres is needed. The altitude chamber recreates such conditions.

It can be compared with the cabin of an airliner, the weight of which is 25 tonnes. It is 17 m long and 4 m high. In its bracket chairs there is enough room for 25 people. In the cabin there are two TV sets for patients so that they do not get bored, individual headphones for radio and tape recordings.

A special control gives a certain "altitude" touch to the air. Experiments have shown that optimal duration of each session is four hours.

The oxygen diet for patients in the altitude chamber will prevent hereditary hypertension, bronchial asthma, heart ischaemia, epilepsy and will help get rid of corpulence.

### Secret of longevity

The Alpine climate is considered to be the elixir of life. The experiments by experts from the Academy of Sciences of Soviet Kirghizia (Central Asia) have shown that the ageing process of highlanders, compared with those who live on the plains, occurs 10-15 years later. Alpine conditions make the organism adapt itself to rarefied air and to sharp fluctuations of temperature. The cardiac muscles become stronger and blood vessels—more elastic and less prone to atherosclerosis.

Medico-biological observations conducted in mountainous villages of Tien-Shan have shown that their inhabitants have a higher vitality. Among highlanders there are quite a number of 80-90-year-old people still active in life.

## VIEWPOINT

### Food Programme: first steps

Alexander GUBER

Moscow has been the venue for an All-Union Economic Conference which discussed the first results in the implementation of the Food Programme and the problems involved in the development of the agroindustrial complex.

The Food Programme, for the period until the year 1990, was approved in May 1982. Since then, almost two years have passed, or less than one-fourth of the period assigned for its implementation. In essence, just year was the first when the entire cycle of agricultural work took this document into account.

The year's results received ambivalent appraisal at the conference. On the one hand, the results are encouraging. The gross agricultural product increased by five per cent against the previous year. The efficiency of collective and state farms increased, their profits were up, and the rate of social transformation in the countryside was speed up.

On the other hand, if we compare these results with what had been outlined in the plans for the first three years of the current five-year plan period, the overall situation in the agricultural sector is not wholly satisfying.

Today, we are faced with the task to achieve higher levels in the production of grains, and industrial crops and to provide the people with food products, particularly meat, milk, fruit and vegetables, stressed Konstantin Chernenko at the conference. The main way to accomplish what has been planned is to speed up the transfer of agriculture onto more intensive rails of development, and to considerably increase the return from the potential created in the collective and state farms, he further emphasized.

The problems of intensification were given, naturally, the centre of attention by the participants of the conference. They also spoke about further development of agricultural machine-building and improvements, about the increase in the contribution by science, and about overcoming of the lag in the branches servicing agriculture. And yet, the main reserves lie in agriculture itself which has so far not been making sufficiently effective use of the huge resources allocated for it by the state. This becomes particularly evident if we compare the results from different farms working in approximately similar conditions. Why does one collective or state farm gather, year in, year out, four or more tonnes of wheat per hectare, while another neighbouring farm only one-third and even one-fourth of that amount? A simple calculation reveals: if all farms achieved the level of productivity which is customary for the advanced farms, this would allow not only the fulfillment, but an overfulfillment of the quotas of the Food Programme and the radical solving of all problems associated with it.

Effective use of the potential in the countryside depends most of all on the people, their work, and their interest in its results, said M. S. Gorbuchov at the conference. It is important, he went on to say, that we arrange matters so that man can clearly see the final aim, and feel a direct dependence between his labour and remuneration for it. We have already had experience of this kind. It is now a matter of spreading it everywhere.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### THIS CONCERNS EVERYONE

"What do you think the consequences of nuclear war would be?" The answer to this question concerns everyone on earth today. The newspaper PRAVDA reports that the answer was provided by people of science in a one-hour programme broadcast by Central Television from Moscow.

The programme was also broadcast on the American cable television network, the TBS. Major scientists from the Academies of Sciences of both countries gathered together in a conference hall in Washington and in the Orlanokina television studio in Moscow to engage each other in frank dialogue via satellite.

Working independently of each other, Soviet and American specialists examined the consequences of nuclear war for mankind, and they came to similar conclusions which do not inspire any mirth, to put it mildly.

Any nuclear war which the American militarists are pushing mankind to the brink of, would not only take a toll of many millions of human lives, but would also do irreparable damage to Nature. This is a view shared by world renowned experts including physicists, biologists, a geneticist, an astronomer and meteorologist. They quoted facts and demonstrated transparencies and charts.

The scientists concurred on the view that even so-called local or limited wars which are being advocated by American politicians would also lead to a disaster. They said that it was an immediate duty for scientists of the Soviet Union and the United States to warn people frankly and honestly about the danger which any nuclear conflict is fraught with.

The newspaper adds that the programme has had a follow-up, as four Soviet and four American scientists continued the dialogue in Washington.

### THE SCOPE OF BAM

Traffic will be flowing on the Baikal-Amur Mainline by the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

tion, i.e., a year ahead of schedule. This is the pledge of the construction teams who are building a railway in the Far East dubbed the "line of the century". SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA tells its readers of the amount of work done there over a decade.

The line's length is 3,113 kilometres, and nearly 2,800 km of track have already been laid. Over 3,000 bridges, pipe culverts and other facilities have also been built. The adjacent areas have been opened up, too. Amidst the taiga and previously uninhabited land dozens of towns and settlements are springing up. Most of them have a full complex of amenities such as electricity, water mains, thermal plants, and telephone communication, the paper points out. The mainline is not only being built but is also operating: a total of 773 km of track has been put into service, and another 1,500 km are in temporary service. It also carries various goods. Now in operation for the fourth year is the "small BAM"—the Tynda-Berkaitil line. Only the other day passenger trains began to run on the 630 km Tynda-Chara section, the paper points out.

### ACTIVELY PROTECTING NATURE

The protection of the environment in the Soviet Union is a matter of state importance, for which society spares no expense. Last year alone, capital investment for nature protection made up 1.8 thousand million roubles. The large-scale character of nature protection measures and the universal attention paid to this cause can be understood from the examples which have been quoted by the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper.

A short while ago in Leningrad, the second phase was commissioned in the central aeration station which every 24 hours purifies 750 thousand cubic metres of sewage waters. It is housed on an artificial island in the estuary of the Neva River and has become a powerful filter which protects the Baltic Sea from pollution. This station is only part of a comprehensive programme for the protection of the environment in Leningrad.

At the moment, two other similar complexes are under construction on the shore of the Bay of Finland. Scientists from Donetsk University and specialists

from the Stavysk Production Association "Khimprom" for the first time recultivated 80 hectares of land and a local state farm which had hitherto been polluted with refuse from chemical industries.

On a small River Baranushkevka in the Maritime Territory, construction has started of a new fish factory. This is the 20th fish factory in the Far East. Annually it will release into the Pacific more than 50 million young salmon.

2.1 million hectares of forests of state importance were restored in this country last year.

### SUBTERRANEAN WATER SUPPLY

Kazakhstan, two-thirds of whose territory is occupied by deserts and semideserts, has today become not only a land of active farming, but every year it produces the country with a thousand million pounds of wheat. In many ways, this has been facilitated by many years of painstaking work by scientists who have discovered in the bowels of the republic arable basins whose total reserves of water make up 7.5 million million tonnes. Today, forty towns in the republic and thousands of settlements there are supplied from underground water reservoirs, and 100 million hectares of grazing grounds have been irrigated with underground waters, writes the newspaper, VOZDUSHNY TRANSPORT.

The subterranean water supply has many advantages. As for the ecological aspect, the newspaper remarks, water from underground sources saves and sometimes even enriches the above-ground supplies. Thus, the ecological balance, which has been taking shape over thousands of years, will change, if at all, only in a favourable way in the desert, new irrigated areas are created along with grazing grounds, and vegetable and melon plantations.

But there is an unexpected element. Kazakhstan is part of a seismically active zone. Thus, extracting quantities of water from the bowels of the earth, according to the specialists, removes some of the stress in the water-saturated level, which leads to a slight lessening of the earthquake prone conditions. The quakes become less dangerous and destructive.

### Reference book on Africa

A two-volume encyclopaedia "Africa" will be published in the USSR in 1985. Its chief editor is Anatoly Gromyko, Director of the Africa Institute and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The authors of the work are Soviet journalists writing on world affairs, along with political figures and scientists specializing in various fields, among them biologists, zoologists, geologists, medical workers and art critics.

The book will contain information about 51 independent countries of that continent. Apart from alphabetic information scholars have prepared summarizing articles on politics, economics, science, the culture of the African continent, and its environment.

The alphanabetic part includes articles about the peoples, countries, cities, major historical figures, reports about political changes, geology of minerals and agricultural crops.

The first such reference book on Africa was published in the Soviet Union in 1963. The new edition will be enlarged thanks to information accumulated after this time.

The book will be translated into English and French.

## PARLEZ FRANÇAIS

1984 in this country is the year to study French. This was decided by the Standing Soviet-French Commission on Cultural Relations.

The language of Rabelais, Hugo and Stendhal has been studied in this country for a long time and with much pleasure by 2,700,000 schoolchildren and by

about 400,000 students of institutes and secondary specialized schools. About 21,000 students annually become qualified teachers and translators.

This year of the French language entails an extensive cultural programme including art exhibitions, lectures, concerts and film shows.

## COMPOSER AT THIRTEEN



Izali Baitemirova is a thirteen-year-old composer. She is a seventh-form pupil at the Mukash Abdrazayev music boarding school named after the well-known Kirghizian composer. She wrote her first composition at the age of seven. Today Izali is the author of a suite for the piano and Kirghizian folk instrument orchestra. Her songs to lyrics by the Soviet poets, Agniya Barto and Felix Chuyev are published by the republican newspapers and in the children's magazine "Balchebekel" which is very popular in Kirghizia.

There are 400 other schoolchildren at the Abdrazayev boarding school. Young vocalists, violinists, pianists and players of folk instruments, they study solfa and composition and develop their other talents.

In the photo: Izali Baitemirova conducts a school orchestra.

# ENTERTAINMENT

For the forthcoming international film festival in Tashkent

On the eve of the 8th International Film Festival of Asia, Africa and Latin America, to be held in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, late in May, A. Abdullayev, Chairman of the State Committee of the Uzbek Republic for Cinematography, met local film workers, producers, directors and actors in Egypt. From 15 feature films and 10 documentaries those to be shown in Tashkent have been selected.

Egypt was one of the 40 states represented at the first Tashkent film festival in 1969. Soviet cinematographers have known for a long time the creative work of such prominent directors as Magda Kamal, Youssef Chahine, and Salah Abou Seif. Tashkent also hosted outstanding Egyptian actors, Nour el Chent and Mahmoud Younes.

More than 100 countries from Asia, Africa, Latin America, as well as from Europe, the USA and Australia (last time in 1982 there were 93 participating countries) are to take part in the forthcoming International film festival in Tashkent.

The festival attracts by its democratic and the absence of competition, which makes it possible for representatives of already known studios together with new directors and actors from developing states to show their films to the audiences.

## 'Kalevala' anniversary

'Kalevala', a collection of epic poems, the size of a child's palm, printed in Petrozavodsk, has been issued to mark the 150th anniversary since the publication of the first edition of this Karelian and Finnish epic.

The Karelia Publishers are putting out about twenty titles marking the anniversary, including a complete collection of the rhymes, ancient poems, illustrated in colour, and printed in Finnish and Russian.

Particularly interesting are the travel notes written by Elias Lönnrot, a well-known Finnish scholar of folklore. Published for the first time in Russian, they include letters, diaries, and notes in which much space is devoted to the description of the everyday life and habits of the population living in Karelia 150 years ago.

'Kanteletar', a collection of Karelian and Finnish folk songs and lamentations, is also being published in this country for the first time. 'The Rhums', a volume of epic poems as related by the Partinen family, is of special interest. It contains songs recorded for posterity at various times, by members of the Partinen family, well known in Karelia as letters of folk tales.

The Central Artists Club in Krymsky Val is the site of two exhibitions. One shows the works of artists of Turkmenia (Central Asia), created by masters from the town of Mary (nearly 300 works made up of landscapes of middle Russia).



Apakuliyev Meiteldurdy. "A New Harvest". Pyodor Glebov. "A Sunny Day".

## AZERBAIJAN THEATRE OF OLD NATIONAL MUSIC



"Killim-Arasy", a folk scene with a jester.

The IRS—the Azerbaijan theatre of old national music, is a comparatively young company. It gave its first performance in Baku, capital of the republic, in 1981, but intensive research preceded the premiere.

The idea of setting up this unusual theatre arose when its art director, composer Rashid Nasib-ogly, and musical adviser Sidik Mustafayev discovered 54 songs in the republican depositary of manuscripts recorded just as they were once sung by folk bards and which had never since

been performed. Several expeditions were organized to remote mountain and steppe districts of Azerbaijan, where melodies and lyrics, ancient musical instruments and costumes were found. Many of the musical instruments in the theatre orchestra are unique: some having been reconstructed from ancient rock carvings, and others discovered in the mountain villages of Azerbaijan and Central Asia and restored by the musicians themselves.

Our programme mainly consists



Rashid Nasib-ogly.

ists of scenes recreated from folklore to the accompaniment of music, says Rashid Nasib-ogly. For instance, wedding and ritual songs connected with different seasons as, for example, the coming of spring and hopes for a bumper harvest, or songs about work—harvesting, for example. We also re-enact musical scenes illustrating folk traditions such as "Killim-Arasy" (between the carpet). Such scenes were of great social importance. The people injected them with specific meaning, their thoughts and hopes, while a jester would tell the whole truth under the guise of a joke.

Included in the repertoire of the company which consists of 16 people (12 musicians and 4 singers) are 50 songs and folk scenes. The theatre is very popular. At the first festival of Transcaucasian folk music the IRS was awarded the Grand Prix and recently it received from Italy the commemorative gold medal of the San Carlo theatre of Naples.

Boris KAUFMAN  
Photos by the author

## INDIAN POETRY IN MUSIC

Soviet composer, Sergei Prokofiev, has based his new position, "The Slaves of Babylon" on Indian music, dating from the 4th to 2nd centuries B.C. The first performance of this chamber piece, given recently during a concert devoted to the composer's music at the Leningrad Philharmonic Society.

I was enthralled by Bagdady which advocates kindness and generosity, thousands of years later, remain the greatest moral values for mankind, says Prokofiev, who has written dozens of works based on world classics.

The 52-year-old composer, Professor at the Leningrad Conservatory, has written operas "Vladya" and "Maria Stas" and a ballet, "Icarus", which has been staged at the Bolshoi in Moscow. His music which, underlines in spirit and beauty, also reflects the folk music of the composer's native land.

## Literary statistics

The Soviet Union leads the world in the publication of translated books by foreign authors, followed by Spain, the Netherlands and Japan.

The most popular writer in the world today is Hans Christian Andersen. His works were translated into various languages 151 times over the past year. According to UNESCO's statistics, Grimm Brothers' fairy tales are also invariably popular with young readers, having been published 103 times.

In many countries great interest is still aroused by the classics. Over the past year, 104 Verne's books have been translated into Russian. 178 translated editions, 135 editions, Charles Dickens' 76, Fyodor Dostoevsky's 76, and Leo Tolstoy's 76.

# BUSINESS

## 'Metalloobrabotka-84' continues its work

The achievements of the CMEA member states are widely represented at this year's largest scientific and technological show. West Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Austria, Japan and other states have large displays.

The participating firms are showing the latest developments in the area of metalworking equipment, machine tools, automated complexes, robotics, and programme-control systems.

Our correspondent interviewed two of the participants.

M. Slavenhagen, press-chief of the foreign trade enterprise of the GDR who are representing their products at the show:

Today half the machines exported by the GDR go to the USSR. Over 130 agreements on cooperation in joint research, development and manufacture of machine tools have been signed and now operate between our countries. The largest item of the show is the highly efficient lathe DRS2/ZK-NC11645. This is the 750th programme-controlled lathe which we are to deliver to your country. In its turn the GDR buys various machines including lathes and millers, digital

programme control equipment etc. The recent Leipzig fair saw the conclusion of new contracts for mutual deliveries of equipment for the next few years. Many of our enterprises and combines closely cooperate with their Soviet partners. For instance, there is scientific cooperation for development and improvement of units and lathes between the USSR and VEB Werkzeugmaschinenkombinat "Fritz Heckert", in Karl-Marx-Stadt. Soviet enterprises fruitfully cooperate with VEB Kombinat Umformtechnik "Herbert Wehrke" in Erfurt.

Christophe Kesselburg, sales director of the Swiss DIXI firm:

Our contacts with Soviet partners are long-standing and friendly. We not only export our products to the USSR but also import various machines, including dentists' drills and millers. Our trade relations with the Soviet Union as with other countries are developing on a stable basis, and no political factors will hinder this mutually advantageous cooperation. International trade should not depend on politics because politics rarely brings it any advantages.

Natalya IZVUMOVA

## The benefit is mutual

The Italian group, FATA, has been cooperating with the Soviet Union for twenty-five years. From 25 to 30 per cent of the firm's exports went to the USSR.

The FATA group leadership believe that mutually advantageous business contacts must be on a large-scale, promising and independent of any political considerations. This view was voiced by Gennadiy Di Rosa, President of the FATA group, in his speech on the 25th anniversary of cooperation with our country.

## Lada in Finland

Last year about 10,000 Soviet Lada cars, which have become very popular with Finnish motorists, were sold in Finland.

According to Koneala, a Finnish company selling Soviet automobiles, the Lada is simple to operate, reliable and economical. Koneala, which was founded 35 years ago, is a major importer of Soviet cars and lorries to Finland. It also successfully promotes industrial cooperation between our two countries.



## Leningrad—Frankfurt-am-Main—Leningrad

Aeroflot will be operating a new international route beginning 25 March 1984.

A TU-154 jet will link the FRG metropolis to the city on the Neva.

Flights once a week on Sundays as per the following schedule:

SU-655 TU-154 SUNDAY	AIRPORT	SU-656 TU-154 SUNDAY
11.40* 12.40*	dep. Leningrad ar. Frankfurt-am-Main	ar. 18.45* dep. 13.40*
SUNDAY	AIRPORT	SUNDAY

\*Local time

For further information contact your nearest Aeroflot office or agency.  
We wish you a good flight!

АЭРОФЛОТ  
Soviet Airlines

## Greek goods at the International Trade Centre in Moscow

The names of two cities—the port of Piraeus and the capital of Peloponnesus, Patra, make up the name of a major Greek textile firm Piraki Patriaki. The firm has most of its factories in Piraeus and in Patra.

Seventy per cent of all the firm's production is exported. The number of importers since 1980 includes our country as well.

In September 1980 the firm took part in the national Greek exhibition in Moscow. The exhibition served as a stimulus for the beginning of commercial activities for Piraki Patriaki in the Soviet Union. Soon after the exhibition, the first contract was signed with V/O Exportint to the tune of 200 thousand dollars. The firm's deliveries to the Soviet Union in 1983 were worth ten million dollars.

A few days ago, the Greek firm displayed its goods at the Centre for International Trade and Scientific and Technical Links With Foreign Countries in Moscow.

Our second visit to Moscow has been highly productive, said Aris Caisambas, the firm's managing director, in a conversation with our correspondent.

Larisa JIBPANOVA

## Ships from Klaipeda in 130 ports of the world

"Justas I. Paleckis", the flagship of Lithuania's steamship line, opened the route to Brazil and Japan. Now ships from this Soviet Baltic republic call at 130 ports abroad.

More than 2,500 ships from different countries call at Klaipeda every year. As to mechanization it is one of the leading ports

in the north-western basin of the USSR. There is also a large fishing port and fleet. The third seaport is now being constructed with coastal facilities for the future USSR GDR railway and ferry crossing. The navigation school, set up in Klaipeda, trains personnel for the republican shipping line.

## SOVIET-BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS

A delegation of British business circles held a series of negotiations in Moscow at different Soviet organizations. The visit was arranged by the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. The delegation includes representatives of British firms, which manufacture equipment and components for the chemical, metallurgical, automobile, shipbuilding, medical and food industries, as well as instrumentation, building materials and consumer goods.

During their five-day visit the British businessmen discussed at Soviet ministries and foreign trade organizations a broad range of questions linked with the expansion of bilateral scientific-technical and trade-economic links.

## Contacts and contracts

For two days in Moscow, the Japanese firm Minolta demonstrated samples of copying technology at an exhibition held at the V/O Exportint conference hall in Sokolniki. Equipment for obtaining normal xerox-copies and those with an enlarged detail up to one millimetre, sorting devices, and ancillary technology were also on display.

This year, Bulgaria will get from this country: batches of washing machines, Evrika-3, Sibir-6 and Riga-17, electric vacuum cleaners, coffee grinders and other electric household appliances, while Poland will get film projectors, kinescopes, and disk colour TV sets Elektran-738D.

## WHAT'S ON?

March 31-April 2

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 1 (mat), 2—State Ensemble of Siberian Dances from Krasnoyarsk. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 31 (mat)—Petrou, "The Creation of the World" (ballet, performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble); 31 (eve)—Prokofiev, "The Stone Flower" (ballet); 1 (eve)—Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 31 (mat)—Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 31 (eve)—Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera); 1 (mat)—Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera); 1 (eve)—Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera).

Slaviansky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 31 (eve)—Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera); 2—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 31 (mat and aft)—Double-bill: Casagrande, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Khrennikov,

"Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 31 (eve)—"Comrade Lyubov", 1—Gorky, "Quadrille", 2—Zakharov, "Penelope".

### FILMS

The Verdict We Gave (one-act ballet); 31 (eve)—"Comrade Lyubov", 1—Gorky, "Quadrille", 2—Zakharov, "Penelope".

A thriller in which two magicians once again meet a militant, Lieutenant Zhelezov, and his chief, Major Kados, known from the film, "Pagan Madonna". Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1) Akkordetskiye Embankment, Metro Ploshchad Nogina.

### EXHIBITIONS

Lenin Central Museum of Ploshchad Revolutsiy, An

## CONCERT HALLS

Dushnits Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, 31, 1—Concerts by the Estonian Vitamin group featuring Moskontser performers. 2—"Imitators Take Turns", a variety performance, featuring Bun-Bom ensemble and Contrast group.

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bersenevskaya Embankment). Performances by the Miniatures Theatre, led by Arkady Raikin. 1, 2—"Faces".

### SPORTS

Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki), 31—Moscow Spartak vs Leningrad Army Sports Club, 5 p.m. 1

—Moscow Dynamo vs Central Army Sports Club, 1 p.m. 2 —Moscow Spartak vs Riga Dynamo, 6.45 p.m.

CAC will play against Dynamo as the USSR-84 champions. They've won the title for the 27th time.

### TENNIS

CAC Palace of Tennis (30 Leningradsky Prospekt), 31 —USSR Cup Junior finals, 10 a.m.

### CHBSS

Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira), 31-2 —International women's tournament, 4 p.m.

### RACING

Bitas Sports Complex (33 Baklakovskaya Prospekt), 2 —USSR championship, Dressage, 4 p.m. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 1—Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

### WEATHER

March 31-April 2

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather with clear spells without snow is expected. Mist in the morning hours is possible. Night temperatures of +2°—+3°C and +3°—+7°C (to +9°C at the beginning of the period) during the day. S and SE wind, 3-7 mps.